24. No person shall use a public urinal for other than the purpose for which it is provided. Any person infringing this Bye-law by using the same urinal as a latrine or otherwise defiling it, shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine of half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

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Notification dated 30th May 1953.

No. A. 1 (11)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under clause (8) of section 367 read with section 369 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949) for the cleansing of latrines and water closets in the City of Bangalore, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370 of the said Act, in their order No. L. 1068-70—C.M. 27-53-11, dated the 27th April 1953, are published for general information:—The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st October 1953.

Bye-laws under section 367 (8) read with section 369 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, for the cleansing of latrines and water-closets in the City of Bangalore.

1. The provisions of this bye-law shall apply to latrines or privies belonging to or maintained for the use of any house, building or enclosure which is assessed in the Municipal books at an annual valuation of Rs. 120 and more.

2. Every latrine shall be situated in such a position as to permit of easy access for purposes of cleansing.

3. The owner or occupier of any premises to which a latrine is attached, shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary, and at least, once in every twenty-four hours.

4. (i) The owner or occupier of any premises to which a water-closet is attached shall provide such water-closet with a cistern of adequate capacity for the purpose of flushing, and so constructed, fitted and placed as to admit of the proper supply of water for use in such water-closet.

(ii) He shall provide such water-closet with a pan, basin or other receptacle of non-absorbent material and of such shape, capacity and mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin or other receptacle, to fall free of the sides thereof and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin or other receptacle.

(iii) He shall provide such water-closet with suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to the pan, basin or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin or other receptacle and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith, of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

(iv) In the case of hand-flush water-closets commonly called flush-out latrines, a vessel shall be kept in the closet and filled with water at all times and contents emptied into the pan as often as necessary.

5. The owner or occupier of any premises to which a latrine is attached shall not let or permit, or cause to be let, excreta or other offensive matter from such latrine into a public drain which is not intended for the conveyance of excreta or offensive matter.

6. The owner or occupier of any premises to which a latrine is attached shall, when required by the Commissioner, provide disinfectants and other accessories for the efficient cleansing of such latrine.

7. The owner or occupier of any premises to which a latrine is attached shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon, or in connection with such latrine, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. No person shall intentionally or negligently spill any filth in the removal thereof, or omit to sweep and clean carefully every place in which any such filth has been spilled, or place or set down in any public place, any filth, whether in a vessel closed or open.

9. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable.—

(*a*) with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach; or

(*b*) with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

K. HENJERAPPA,
1544 *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, NYAMATI.

Notification dated 20th May 1953.

No. Mlc. 34—53-4. Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipality of Nyamati Town, that the Municipal Council desires to impose the tax defined in the rules appended. Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed tax and introduction of rules may, within one month from the date of this notice send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

Rules framed by the Nyamati Municipal Council under Section 61 (b) (x) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, for regulating the levy and recovery of a lighting tax within the limits of Nyamati Town.

RULES FOR THE LEVY AND RECOVERY OF LIGHTING TAX.

1 A lighting tax at a rate of Re. 0-5-4 (not exceeding the maximum prescribed in schedule I—G) shall be levied on the rental value of lands and buildings by the Town Municipal Council.

2 The tax will be collected in advance in two half-yearly instalments in the months of April and October of each year, in the same manner and by the same agency as is entrusted with the collection of taxes on buildings and lands within the Municipal area.

3 A receipt shall be given for the tax paid and no refund of the tax so paid shall be made under any circumstances, unless it is shown as a double payment for the same period.

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Notification dated 20th May 1953.

No. Mlc. 35—53-4. Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipality of Nyamati Town, that the Municipal Council desires to impose the tax defined in the rules appended. Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed tax and introduction of rules may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

Rules framed by the Nyamati Municipal Council under Section 61(b) (xii) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, for regulating the levy and collection of a tax on shops or other places where a business or profession carried on for the purpose of profits payable by the person or persons engaged in the business or profession within the limits of Nyamati Town.

MODEL RULES.

1 Tax on shops and other places in the Municipality where a business or profession is carried on for purposes of profit, payable by the person or persons engaged in the business or profession shall be levied by the Municipal Council at the rates specified in the schedule.

2 The tax shall be payable in advance in two equal half-yearly instalments in April and October of every year or in one lumpsum if the assessee so desires.

3 No shop or other places of business or profession shall be liable to be taxed under these rules in respect of any half-year in which the person liable to pay the tax was engaged in the business or profession for a period of less than sixty days in the aggregate within the Town.

4 Any person who has paid the tax for the whole half-year or year and who ceases during such period to be liable to assessment, shall be entitled to refund of not less than half the assessment, provided that no such remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the fact of his giving up the business or profession has been given to the President, Municipal Council, and no remission or refund shall take effect for any period, previous to the day of the delivery of such notice.

SCHEDULE.

Maximum rates of tax on shops and other places of business or profession.

	Items	Sort					
		1st Rs.	2nd Rs.	3rd Rs.	4th Rs.	5th Rs.	6th Rs.
	Shops.—						
	For each shop per year ...	25	15	12	8	4	2
2	Other places where business or profession is carried on for purposes of profit. For each shop or place per year ...	25	15	12	8	4	2

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Notification dated 20th May 1953.

No. MI.C. 36—53-54. Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipality of Nyamati Town that the Municipal Council desires to adopt the rules defined in the rules appended. Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed introduction of rules may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

Rules framed by the Nyamati Municipal Council under Section 45(i) (a) read with Section 27 of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 for regulating the conduct of business and delegation of any of the powers or duties and the appointment and constitution of Committees of a Municipal Council.

RULES.

1 Business to be conducted if a quorum be present at the hour fixed for the meeting.—At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Council if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence and, if neither the President nor the Vice-President be present, the Councillors present may proceed to choose a Chairman under sub-section (5) of section 27. If the President, or the Vice-President, arrives after a presiding Councillor has been chosen by the Councillors the presiding Councillor shall leave the chair, and the President, or Vice-President, shall preside.

2 Absence of quorum during a meeting.—If during a meeting the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present, or any Councillor calls the attention of the presiding authority to the fact that a quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of councillors present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the presiding authority shall follow the procedure laid down in sub-section(7) of section 27.

3 Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting.—At the commencement of proceedings of each ordinary general meeting, the minutes of the previous general meeting shall be read. If any Councillor present object to the minutes as having been incorrectly or incompletely recorded, the presiding authority shall, after taking the sense of the meeting make such amendments as he thinks proper, and the amended minutes shall then be confirmed and signed by the presiding authority.

4 (*a*) Order to be observed.—A Councillor wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Councillor who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt the presiding authority shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Councillor shall be permitted, except that the presiding authority may call the Councillor to order, and any other Councillor may rise and request the presiding authority to call the speaker to order, or request the presiding authority to notice that a quorum is not present.

(*b*) Procedure for putting questions.— All questions from one Councillor to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the presiding authority.

5 (*a*) Order.—The presiding authority shall preserve order and all points of order shall be summarily decided by him, no discussion thereon being allowed, unless he shall think fit to take the opinion of the Councillors present. The presiding authority may adjourn any meeting that refuses to obey his ruling on a point of order.

(*b*) Councillor called to order to resume his seat.—A Councillor called to order by the presiding authority shall resume his seat till the decision of the point of order raised, provided that the presiding authority may allow the member to speak on the point of order raised. If any Councillor desires to dispute the decision of the presiding authority, he may bring forward a proposition at the following meeting.

6 Grouping of items of business.—If more than one meeting be held the same day, it shall be competent to the presiding authority with the consent of the majority of the Councillors present, to submit for consideration as one subject, for disposal by one meeting any two or more items of business relating to the same subject although some of such items shall appear on the agenda papers of another and distinct meeting to be held on the same day.

7 A proposition may be divided.—The presiding authority shall have powers to divide into two or more distinct propositions, any proposition or amendment which in his opinion is so complicated as to be likely to lead to confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition.

A proposition when divided need not be moved and seconded more than once.—But when by virtue of this rule a proposition or amendment is divided, it shall not be necessary, unless the presiding authority decides to the contrary, for the second and following portions of such proposition or amendment to be again separately moved and seconded. But the propositions so divided shall be put to the vote by the presiding authority one after the other.

8 Mode of addressing the meeting.—Each Councillor rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or an amendment which he is himself about to propose or to a point of order always addressing the presiding authority from his place. A Councillor having spoken to a proposition or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such proposition or amendment:

Provided that the mover of a proposition or amendment shall have a right of reply, after the presiding authority has ascertained that no other Councillor entitled to speak desires to speak:

Provided further that any Councillor may second a proposition or amendment by saying "I second the proposition or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later:

Provided also that a Councillor, who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the presiding authority.

9 Routine resolutions may be put to meeting without being moved or seconded.—Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of a committee, may be put to the meeting by the presiding authority without their having been moved or seconded. Propositions regarding the choice of a presiding Councillor, adjournments and the like must be seconded, but need not be in writing.

Except as provided above, every proposition and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded.

Resolutions of committees to be moved and seconded by members.—When a resolution of a committee is submitted to the general meeting for adoption, its adoption should ordinarily be moved and seconded by members of the Committee.

10 Amendments.—After the proposition has been moved and seconded, any councillor may propose an amendment thereto:

Provided that no Councillor shall be at liberty to propose more than one amendment to any proposition except when such proposition is for the passing of a budget or of a set of general rules, or is otherwise of such a nature as to require the making of many amendments to different parts of it.